

Solicitors' Journal & Reporter.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

WE PRINT in another column an able and interesting letter on the report of the Land Transfer Committee, written in view of the anticipated discussion on this subject at the approaching provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society. We have already dealt with the report in detail (*ante*, pp. 694, 717), and need not go over the ground again. We do not go quite so far as our correspondent in pronouncing all the recommendations of the report, except those relating to the registration of title, to be worthy of the support of the profession, but we should like to see most of them adopted in a tentative way; and we cannot help hoping that some clear and strong expression of opinion will be given at Cambridge with reference to the expediency of applying the system, or some modification of the system, suggested by the committee in the first instance to the Middlesex Registry. It will be remembered that the suggestion in the draft report to recommend "the entire re-organization of the present Middlesex, Yorkshire, and Dublin Registries, by making such arrangements as to the division of each registry into sub-registries as may be found convenient for the purpose of registration or search, and by providing each registry or sub-registry with an index constructed on the principles mentioned in the foregoing report," was rejected by the committee. In rejecting this proposal, the committee seem to us to have destroyed the chance of putting their proposals to the test of practice, and to have lost the chance of suggesting a comparatively small and practicable reform which would have entitled them to the gratitude of all metropolitan practitioners. With regard to the conveyancing changes recommended by the committee, with the exception of the compulsory use of short statutory forms, and of the ordinance map—both of which would be better left to the operation of what we may call natural causes—the suggestions would, we think, be reforms of considerable value, but some of them, it is needless to say, necessarily involve the substitution of the *ad valorem* scale for the present conveyancing charges.

IMBEDDED in the Civil Procedure Acts Repeal Act, 1879, which passed through both Houses of Parliament entirely *sub silentio*, we find selected for partial repeal the Act 6 Edw. c. 1, the well-known Statute of Gloucester, which first gave a plaintiff a right to his costs. This venerable enactment is wholly repealed as to the Supreme Court of Judicature, but the words which give the right to costs are saved from repeal as to other courts. The express repeal of the Statute of Gloucester as to the Supreme Court merely affirms what may be called a corollary from the law as laid down by the House of Lords in *Garnett v. Bradley* (25 W. R. 653), that order 55 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, which provides that costs shall be in the discretion of the court, &c., impliedly repealed the earlier statutes as to costs. But costs in a county court being effectually provided for by section 88 of the County Courts Act, 1846, we should have certainly expected that the repeal would have extended to those courts also. It is a little anomalous that so important a provision as the right to costs should depend on a rule which is subject to alteration by the judges. Order 55 ought to have formed part of the Judicature Act, 1875, and not of the schedule. The new repealing Act also repeals the other Acts giving costs as a matter of right, such as 23 Hen. 8, c. 15, "An Acte that the defendant shall recover costs against the pleyntif if the pleyntif be nonsuited, or if the v'dicte passe against him"; the Act 4 Jac. 1, c. 3, in *pari materia*, and also 21 Jac. 1, c. 16, s. 6, depriving a plaintiff in slander of costs—the statute which gave rise to *Garnett v. Bradley*.

COMPARING THE "TERMS" imposed by Sir Garnet Wolseley on the Zulu chiefs on the 1st inst. with those obtained from the Gaika chiefs by General Cathcart at the close of the Kaffir War in 1853, we do not find in the former any provision, such as appears in the latter, that the chief should be responsible for the good conduct of his people as regards the neighbouring peoples. The circumstances of the two cases are, no doubt, different, but the provision appears to afford a useful mode of fixing responsibility. And although neither roads nor travellers will probably be numerous in Zululand for some time, it might not have been undesirable to make some provision such as was inserted in the conditions made with the Gaika chiefs—that the chief should be responsible for the security of the roads and the property of travellers frequenting them. We may add with regard to the rather sentimental regret expressed in some quarters at the confinement of Cetewayo, that, even according to the most recent rules of warfare among civilized nations, such a course is justifiable, for art. 24 of the Brussels Conference recognizes the right to place prisoners of war in confinement if absolutely necessary as a measure of security.

THE LEGISLATION of the last session has reduced the number of compulsory public functions to which the Englishman is liable. Under the Property Tax Act of 1842, the "commissioners for general purposes" are empowered to appoint collectors for the tax "in like manner as collectors may be appointed under the Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes." One of these Acts (43 Geo. 3, c. 93, s. 9) provides that the names of two or more persons shall by "assessors of taxes" be returned to the "commissioners for the affairs of taxes," to be by them appointed "collectors"; and section 16 provides that collectors refusing to take office may be fined £20. By section 32, justices were to appoint collectors in case of failure of the ordinary appointments, and the fine for refusal when so appointed was increased to £50. As to these penalties, the Customs and Inland Revenue Act of last session (section 23, sub-section 3) enacts that "it shall not be compulsory on any

person to accept the office of collector" of land tax, inhabited house duties, and income tax; "and no person shall be liable to any penalty imposed by law for neglecting or refusing to take upon himself the said office," provided that he signify his refusal to the Inland Revenue within fourteen days after the notification to him of his appointment "personally or by registered letter."

A SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING LEGAL QUESTION has arisen at Washington. A surgeon, who had amputated both the legs of a patient, claimed them "as his perquisites," placed them in spirits, and exhibited them in the local museum, in a jar labelled with the name of the original owner. The latter, objecting to this publicity, brought an action for the recovery of the legs. No decision appears to have been yet arrived at, but the authorities of the museum are naturally somewhat anxious as to the result of the case, inasmuch as, if the plaintiff succeeds, various other limbless individuals are likely to follow his example, and so the museum may, in course of time, be robbed of much of its scientific value and personal interest. We hesitate to give an opinion on a point of so much difficulty, but we may suggest that the museum authorities should take their stand upon the principle that the legs, when severed, became dead; and that at common law there is no property in a dead human body (3 Co. Inst. 203).

PERSONS INTERESTED in the question of adulteration—i.e., the public in general—may peruse with profit the account of the proceedings of public analysts given in the eighth annual report of the Local Government Board. It is satisfactory to observe the statement that "while the growing demand for excessive cheapness has a tendency to produce spurious imitations, yet, speaking generally, adulteration is diminishing; its character, where it exists, is much less noxious than formerly; and by the help of the Act, it is possible for persons who take reasonable precautions to obtain only genuine articles of consumption." From the details, which are very fully given in a tabular form, we learn that the decrease of percentage of adulteration upon articles examined is two per cent.; 16,191 articles having been examined in 1878, of which 2,782 were found to be adulterated. This is no doubt a great improvement upon the state of things in 1854-6, when considerably more than half the samples analysed were reported against. As might be expected, the *dicta* attributed to one of the judges in *Sandys v. Small* (L. R. 3 Q. B. D. 449), to the effect that an official purchaser was not "prejudiced," caused the submission of samples to analysis to fall off, and legal proceedings to be very much suspended. But now that the conflict between the English and Scotch authorities in the matter has been set at rest by the Act of last session, there is no doubt that the law will be again actively set in motion. The number of public analysts is steadily increasing. They now amount, it appears, to more than two hundred, and in the metropolis alone there are as many as thirty-nine. The appointment is optional with the local authorities, but the central board has power to enforce it, and we learn that they are "still in communication with those authorities who have not yet availed themselves of the advantages to be derived from the appointment of a public analyst." With regard to the adulteration of special articles, we learn that the sophistication of cheap wines is not so common as is popularly supposed, that bread and flour are comparatively little tampered with, and that "the use of noxious ingredients in beer seems to be entirely obsolete." A significant remark, is, however, made for the consideration of justices:—"It is to be feared that where, as in the case in some districts, the magistrates only inflict small fines, a good many milk-sellers find it profitable to pay the fines and continue adulterating."

THE NEW PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

THE object of the "Act for more effectually providing for the Prosecution of Offences in England, and for other purposes" (cap. 22 of last session), which will come into operation on the 1st of January next, is to constitute a public prosecutor. It empowers "a Secretary of State" (it is nowhere said which secretary) to appoint an officer, originally proposed to be called the Solicitor for Public Prosecutions, but subsequently designated the Director of Public Prosecutions. This officer is to be a barrister or solicitor of not less than ten years' standing. His functions will be to institute or carry on criminal proceedings, and to give advice and assistance to the police authorities, magistrates' clerks, and other persons concerned in any criminal proceeding respecting the conduct of that proceeding, subject to regulations to be made by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor and a Secretary of State, and also subject to the direction of the Attorney-General in any special case. The class of cases in which the director is to take action is indicated in section 2 as being cases of importance or difficulty—for instance, as the Lord Chancellor has said, in great commercial frauds, where the expense of prosecution is great—or in which there are special circumstances, or a person has refused or failed to proceed with a prosecution. The director may be provided with assistants, not exceeding six, who are to be barristers or solicitors of at least seven years' standing, and are also to be appointed by a Secretary of State; and with clerks, messengers, and servants, to be appointed by the Attorney-General, with the approval of a Secretary of State. It would appear from section 1 that each of the assistants is to be appointed to act in a particular district. Both the director and his assistants are debarred from private practice.

The natural inference from these provisions would be that the Director of Public Prosecutions was a magnificent Solicitor to the Treasury. But it was explained, while the measure was passing through Parliament, that no interference was intended with the duties of the Solicitor to the Treasury. The new official would have the supervision of all prosecutions; he would have the right to institute prosecutions and to intervene wherever he thought it necessary; but he would not act as a solicitor in getting up cases. The subsequent provisions of the Act are intended to arm him with the powers requisite for exercising his duty of supervision. Section 5 provides that, upon notice by the director that he has instituted or undertaken any criminal proceeding, all recognizances, depositions, &c., connected with such proceeding are to be transmitted to him, and he is to deliver them to the officer of the court in which the trial is to be had, and to give copies to the accused on application.

The next provision of this section is, however, the most important. Wherever any prosecution before magistrates is withdrawn or not proceeded with within a reasonable time, "it shall be the duty of every clerk to a justice or to a police-court" to transmit copies of the information and of all depositions and other documents relating to the case to the director; and a magistrate's clerk failing to comply with this provision is subjected to the same penalty to which a justice or coroner is liable for failing to comply with the requirement to deliver to the proper officer of the court the recognizances, depositions, &c. The object of this provision is, of course, to insure that no prosecution, once instituted, shall be abandoned without the consent of the director. But there seems to be a good deal of indefiniteness about the expressions used. The prosecution, we presume, is "instituted" before the magistrate when the information has been laid before him. Is the prosecution to be considered as "withdrawn" when no one appears to prosecute at the hearing; so as to render it the duty of the clerk to send up the written information (if any) at once? What is a "reasonable time" within which to

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proceed with the prosecution? Where a summons is issued on a verbal information, and no one appears to prosecute, is a copy of the summons to be transmitted? These matters may, perhaps, be provided for by the "regulations" for carrying the Act into effect.

Provision is made by section 7 for exempting the director and any other person from being bound over to prosecute in cases where criminal proceedings are undertaken by the director, and for enabling persons interested in such prosecutions to obtain restitution of their property provided they give "all reasonable information and assistance to the director in relation to the prosecution."

Nothing in the Act is to "interfere with the right of any person to institute, undertake, or carry on any criminal proceeding" (section 7); and any person having the right to institute and carry on such proceedings, "may, if he have good cause for so doing, show by affidavit" to a judge of the High Court that the director has "abandoned such proceedings or neglected duly to carry on the same"; and the judge, after hearing the director, may give directions as to the mode in which such proceedings shall be continued by the person applying or the director.

NOTES ON THE NEW REGISTRATION ACT.

III.

Section 24 extends the existing law with regard to statutory declarations in cases of misdescription of places of abode in the second column. Formerly in counties a person on the list whose place of abode was incorrectly described might make a declaration before a justice of the peace or commissioner, &c., stating his true place of abode, and transmit it before the 14th of September to the clerk of the peace, who delivered it to the revising barrister with the lists. A similar provision is now made with regard to voters in boroughs, but it goes farther than the provision as to voters in counties, inasmuch as the declaration may be made in the case of any person whose name or place of abode, or the nature of whose qualification, or the name or situation of whose qualifying property is not correctly stated in such list, or in respect of whom there is any other error or omission in the list. The declaration is to be sent to the town clerk before the 12th of September, and, if so sent, is to be received by the revising barrister as evidence of the facts declared to without proof of the signature of the declarant, or of the justice, commissioner, &c., unless he has good reason to doubt the genuineness of the signature. These declarations are to be open to public inspection, and, by the 25th section, making such a declaration, or any declaration either as a lodger, claimant, or witness, to a lodger claim, falsely or fraudulently, is made a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

By the 26th section the notice of objection required to be given by the 17th and 20th sections of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, to persons objected to in boroughs is to state the ground or grounds of objection specifically; and sections 7 and 8 of the County Voters' Registration Act, 1865, are to extend to such objections. It would appear that this section will extend to the objections to lodger claimants under section 22. The 7th section of the County Voters' Registration Act provides that the person objected to shall only be required to prove his claim so far as it is called in question by the ground of objection, and section 8 makes every ground of objection a separate objection for the purpose of costs. It may be observed that there is no provision, analogous to that contained in the 6th section of the County Voters' Registration Act, by which a ground of objection is sufficiently specific if it name the column of the list on which the objection is grounded. A form of notice of objection is given in the schedule (form 1), and it appears from this that something beyond

a mere reference to the column is requisite. It is not improbable that many questions may arise before the revising barristers with regard to the construction of notices under this section.

Section 27 contains provisions for the purposes of borough revision as to the withdrawal and revival of notices of objection and as to costs. The 1st sub-section provides that an objection may be withdrawn by a notice to that effect, signed by the objector, and given to the person objected to, and to the town clerk, not less than seven days before the day appointed for the holding of the first court for the revision of the list. The provisions of the 101st section of the Parliamentary Registration Act, 1843, as to service of notice by post, are (by section 40 of the present Act) applied to this notice. This provision was necessitated by the fact that it had been held that, inasmuch as there was no provision in the old Acts for withdrawal of a notice, the revising barrister could not give effect to any withdrawal of the objection or agreement to withdraw it if the objector appeared and insisted on it: *Proudfoot v. Barnes* (15 W. R. 222). The 2nd and 3rd sub-sections provide for the revival of the objection, by any one qualified to have objected originally, in the case of the death of the objector. Formerly, if the objector died, all his objections fell to the ground, as only he or some one on his behalf could appear to prove the notices. The revival may be by notice signed by the person reviving the notice, and given to the person objected to, and the town clerk, at or before the revision of the entry to which the objection relates. The person reviving the objection is to be in the same position as the original objector. The 3rd sub-section alters the law as to costs on an objection being disallowed. Formerly, the revising barrister could only give costs if, in his opinion, the objection or claim was frivolous or vexatious. Now, in the case of objections, the barrister is to give costs not exceeding 40s., unless he is of opinion that the objection was reasonably made, either because of a defect or error in the entry to which the objection relates, or because of a difficulty in verifying or identifying the particulars comprised in such entry, or unless the objection is duly withdrawn, or unless for some special reason he otherwise determines. This provision pretty well leaves the question of costs in the discretion of the revising barrister. The section, however, is framed so as *prima facie* to entitle the party objected to to his costs if successful. The difficulty that often arises before the revising barrister is that, though the objection is one that ought not to have been made, the party objected to has really sustained no pecuniary cost in consequence of it. He has had a little trouble, perhaps, but is he to be remunerated for that? We suppose that revising barristers not unfrequently, with a view to checking frivolous objections, give costs even where the party objected to has not sustained any definite pecuniary expense.

We may add a few words on the alterations relating to lodgers. Section 6 provides for certain difficulties that arose under the Representation of the People Act with regard to lodgers. That Act required the lodgings occupied for the qualifying year to be the same lodgings, and consequently if any addition were made to the lodgings—e.g., if a man retained two sets of lodgings—it was supposed to be doubtful whether the lodgings continued to be the same. It is now provided that the addition of any other room or place shall not interfere with the identity of the lodgings.

Again, where a man changed his lodgings for a different set in the same house during the year, he lost his qualification. It is, therefore, provided that the occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings in the same house shall be sufficient.

It is also provided that where lodgings are jointly occupied, but the value is sufficient to give the requisite amount for each lodger, the joint occupation shall qualify, "provided that not more than two persons being such joint lodgers shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such lodgings." This proviso is analogous to

that contained in the 27th section of the Representation of the People Act relating to the occupation franchise in counties. With the exception of the proviso, the provisions of the section seem just and reasonable; but it was pointed out over and over again, with reference to the occupation franchise in counties, that a difficulty might arise where three occupied jointly, and that it would be a question whether any, and, if so, which two, were to be qualified, and, notwithstanding this, the same language is employed in the present section. Possibly, the knot will be cut by the revising barrister's refusing in such a case to decide which two shall be qualified, and disallowing all the claims.

Section 22 makes a considerable change with respect to the lodger franchise. Under the Representation of the People Act, the lodger had to make a fresh claim every year, and was in the same position as any other claimant—that is to say, he was bound to prove his qualification every year. This involved trouble and loss of time. It was suggested that the statements contained in his claim, which had to be attested by a witness who certified his belief in their accuracy, might be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of his qualification, and this view was, we believe, accepted by many revising barristers. But even so, this difficulty arose: he was, with regard to objections, placed in the same position as a claimant, and any voter might object to him at the revision, upon notice given to the revising barrister then and there. Of this objection he might have no notice, and consequently might not attend to support his claim and rebut any evidence against his qualification which the objector might adduce. By the 22nd section, where a person is already on the register in respect of lodgings, and desires to be entered on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, he may claim to be so entered on or before the 25th July. A list is to be made by the overseers of such claimants, and such list is to be treated in the same manner as the list of occupiers of houses, &c., under the 13th section of the Reform Act. Consequently, unless objected to, such lodger will not be obliged to prove his claim. The 23rd section expressly provides that the declaration annexed to the notice of claim shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the qualification.

Legislation of the Day.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

CAP. 9.—AN ACT TO DECLARE THE TRUE MEANING OF SECTION 30 OF THE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT, 1875.

This little Act may have puzzled some of our readers. Its meaning and object may be ascertained by reference to the case of *In re The United Patriots National Benefit Society and Alfred Holt* (27 W. R. 339). Section 30 of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, provides that "the provisions of the present section apply only to friendly societies and, except as after mentioned, industrial assurance companies receiving contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from the registered office of the society." In the case above mentioned the question was raised whether the words "receiving contributions," &c., referred to both antecedents or only to industrial assurance companies. The Queen's Bench Division (Mellor and Manisty, JJ.) held that they referred only to industrial assurance companies. Manisty, J., in the course of his judgment asked, How would any one have framed the section if he had intended it to apply to friendly societies receiving contributions by collectors? and answered the question by saying that "the words 'receiving contributions,' &c., would have immediately followed friendly societies, and the sentence would have concluded 'receiving contributions in like manner.'" The draftsman of the new Act, passed to carry out this object, has not adopted the

suggestion of the learned judge, but has provided that section 30 "applies only to such friendly societies, whether registered or unregistered, and industrial assurance companies as receive contributions by means of collectors at a greater distance than ten miles from the registered office or principal place of business of the society or company." On the whole we prefer the draftsman's sentence to the judge's.

SUBURBAN RACECOURSES.

CAP. 18.—AN ACT FOR THE LICENSING OF METROPOLITAN SUBURBAN RACECOURSES.

This Act recites that "the frequency of horse-races in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis is productive of much mischief" and causes annoyance to residents; and then proceeds to enact that no horse-race shall be held, "on any pretext whatsoever," within a ten mile radius from Charing-cross, unless in a place licensed for that purpose by justices of the peace at Michaelmas Quarter Sessions. The granting of the licence is in the absolute discretion of the court, and the application is to be made in the same manner as for the "music and dancing licence" under 25 Geo. 2, c. 36. Turning to that Act we find little more than that the licence is to be granted by four or more justices in open court, and afterwards publicly read by the clerk of the peace, and "that no such licence shall be granted at any adjourned sessions, nor shall any fee or reward be taken for such licence." There is no provision as to *locus standi* or costs of persons opposing an application for a licence—although a precedent might easily be found in the Licensing Act, 1872—but we presume that the justices would hear any reasonable opposition at the cost of those promoting it.

The penal provisions of the Act do not operate until the 25th of March, 1880, after which date any person taking part in any unlicensed horse-race becomes liable to a penalty of ten pounds or imprisonment for two months. Owners or occupiers of the course are "guilty of a misdemeanour," and punishable with fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court, the fine not to be less than £5 nor more than £25, and the imprisonment not to be less than one month nor more than three months. In addition to this, the unlicensed horse-race is declared a nuisance, and any person "injured or inconvenienced" thereby is to have the same rights as he would have at common law. The fines do not appear to be high. Under the Music and Dancing Act the penalty for keeping an unlicensed "place" is one hundred pounds, in addition to the liability to be "otherwise punishable as the law directs in the case of disorderly houses," whatever that may mean. But the latter penalty is recoverable by a common informer by action, and there is no express power to the court to imprison, so that, on the whole, the Racecourses Licensing Act may prove as deterrent as the Act of 25 Geo. 2, c. 36, has been.

ADULTERATION.

CAP. 30.—AN ACT TO AMEND THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

This Act cures some important defects in the Act of 1875. Section 2 provides that in prosecutions for selling "to the prejudice of the purchaser" any article not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, it is to be no defence "to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale." This provision disposes of a point to which we have several times referred, which was raised successfully before the Court of Session in Scotland, but unsuccessfully before the Queen's Bench Division (*Hoyle v. Hitchman*, 27 W. R. 487), that a sale to a public officer for the sole purpose of analysis could not be held to be "to the prejudice of the purchaser." The section further enacts that the article need not be proved to be defective in

nature, substance, and quality, defect in one of these respects only being sufficient.

Section 3 enables a medical officer of health or other public officer, under the direction and at the cost of the local authority, to procure "at the place of delivery" any sample of milk in the course of delivery to the purchaser or consignee in pursuance of any contract, and such officer, if he suspects the milk to have been sold contrary to the provisions of the principal Act, may cause it to be analyzed, and proceedings may be taken as if the milk had been purchased by the officer from the seller or consignor under section 13 of the principal Act. By section 4 a penalty is imposed upon a seller or consignor, or any person intrusted with the sale of milk, for refusing to allow an officer to take the quantity necessary for the purpose of analysis. The necessity for these sections is illustrated by a case which was heard at the Lambeth Police Court just before the passing of the present Act. A milkman who was carrying a can of milk was requested to supply a portion of it to an inspector of nuisances for the purpose of analysis, but declined to do so on the plea that he had only enough milk for his regular customers; and the magistrate dismissed a summons for refusing to sell the milk to an officer on demand, on the ground that it was not "exposed to sale or on sale by retail on any premises, or in any shop or stores," within section 17 of the Act of 1875. Section 5 of the new Act further deals with the same matter by enacting that "any street or open place of public resort" is to come within the meaning of section 17 of the principal Act.

Section 6 deals with the adulteration of spirits; on a charge under section 6 of the principal Act for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser spirits not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water, it is to be a good defence to prove that the admixture has not reduced the spirit more than twenty-five degrees under proof for brandy, whiskey, or rum, or thirty-five degrees for gin. This provision appears to have been suggested by the case of *Webb v. Knight* (26 W. R. 14).

Section 10 provides that in all prosecutions under the principal Act (*i.e.*, for selling articles which have been found after analysis to be injurious or in any respect defective) the summons must be served, in the case of perishable articles, within twenty-eight days from the sale, and in other cases within a reasonable time, the particulars of the offence and the name of the prosecutor being stated in the summons, which is to be returnable in not less than seven days from the day of service.

POOR LAW.

CAP. 54.—AN ACT TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF PARISH BOUNDARIES, AND TO MAKE FURTHER AMENDMENTS IN THE ACTS RELATING TO THE POOR IN ENGLAND.

The numerous "Acts relating to the Poor in England" have been increased by no less than four in the present session. The fourth is the "miscellaneous" one of the batch, and contains nineteen sections, amending seven prior statutes. The effect of the amended statutes is for the most part neatly explained in the preambles to the sections or the marginal notes, but a chronological order of amendment has not been observed.

"The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," is first dealt with, and it is provided that where part of a parish is on one side and part on the other side of the boundary of a borough or of a river, &c., "or is otherwise so situate as to render the administration of the relief of the poor or the local government of such part in conjunction with the residue of the parish inconvenient," the parish shall be deemed to be a "divided parish" within the meaning of the Act of 1876—that is to say, it may be cut up into several parishes or pieced into adjoining parishes in such manner as the Local Government Board, after local inquiry, may think fit.

We learn from the Local Government Board Report for 1878-79, p. lxxviii, that in 1876 sixteen "local inquiries" were held by order of the Board under the Act of 1876; and that in ten cases the result was favourable, while in six the Board "deemed it advisable to suspend proceedings in consequence of local difficulties." Further sections of the new Act having provided for the extension of the Act of 1876 to extra-parochial places, and dealt with parishes included in highway districts, we come to the heading "Miscellaneous Amendments of the Law."

The 8th section gives power to the Local Government Board to combine unions; the 9th section allows overseers, &c., as well as guardians, to apply to the Board for the alteration of local Acts; the 10th section authorizes guardians to contribute to deaf and dumb and blind asylums as well as to public hospitals, under the powers of section 4 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851; the 11th section allows money to be borrowed for the furnishing of workhouses; the 12th and 13th sections amend the Union Loans Act, 1869, s. 5, by substituting for the thirty equal annual payments, and the thirty years for repayment of loans to guardians, such number of equal annual payments not exceeding thirty, and such number of years not exceeding thirty, as the guardians, with the consent of the Local Government Board, shall determine, and by applying the Act to managers of district schools; and the 14th section allows hospitals to be vested in guardians as the rural sanitary authority. The 15th and 16th sections deal with the metropolitan law of poor relief, and authorize the Metropolitan Asylums Board to "contract with any local authority in the metropolis" for the reception in an hospital of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and to provide carriages for the conveyance of such persons. The 17th section allows poor-rate collectors to collect, and to be remunerated for collecting, rates in parts of parishes.

Reviews.

CRIMINAL LAW.

A DRAFT CODE OF CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE. By EDWARD DILLON LEWIS. C. Kegan Paul & Co.

It is perhaps hardly to be expected that many lawyers will devote much attention to this "draft code," which, as Mr. Lewis informs us, "was commenced some two years since, when to all outward appearance there was no prospect of the task being otherwise undertaken," but we think that the elaborate preface of some seventy pages may be studied with advantage by all persons interested in the subject. The responsibility of lunatics and married women, the examination of the accused, the establishment of a separate court of criminal justice, the desirability of appeals and new trials—these and numerous other moot points are discussed with care and intelligence by Mr. Lewis, and, although we have not come upon any very novel suggestions except that of establishing a separate court of criminal justice, the opinions of an author who has worked them out in a "draft code" of his own cannot but be profitable reading.

With regard to the draft code itself, there are at least three points in which it is better than the Government Bill. It abolishes the grand jury, it provides for the more speedy and regular trial of persons committed, and it disposes of offences triable summarily. As to this last point, Mr. Lewis says very sensibly, speaking of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 98:—

"This is one of the series of valuable and important statutes for the consolidation of the criminal law passed in 1861. The statute contains 123 sections. Of these about twenty-five relate, either wholly or in part, to offences punishable upon summary conviction; but in many cases the acts so punishable assume the character of indictable

offences when committed by an offender after previous summary conviction. In order that the country may possess a perfect and complete code of criminal law and procedure, it would be necessary that the Legislature should pass a code dealing with the law and procedure applicable to summary offences. If this were done contemporaneously with a measure similar to the present draft code, which is restricted to indictable offences, the Consolidation Acts, and other statutes which contain, in part, substantive law and procedure in relation to summary offences, might be repealed in their entirety—obviously a most desirable thing.

The "draft code" is of great length, accomplishing in as many as 747 clauses what the Government Bill proposes to accomplish in 425. Mr. Lewis's notes are pointed and brief, and those to his schedule of "statutes repealed" are especially deserving of commendation.

COMITY OF NATIONS.

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS: THEIR EFFECTS IN THE ENGLISH COURTS. By FRANCIS TAYLOR PIGGOTT, M.A., LL.M. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Stevens & Sons.

Professor Tyndall has said that a theory is not complete from the first, but "a thing which grows as it were asymptotically towards certainty." Taking these words as the text of his treatise, Mr. Piggott endeavours to trace the "asymptotic growth towards certainty" of that branch of jurisprudence which forms the subject-matter of this volume. Under the broad four-fold division of "The English Doctrine," "Defences," "Judgments in Rem," and "Status," the subject is passed fully under review, and the opinions of the writer enforced or illustrated by reference to leading cases. Numerous extracts from judgments are given *verbatim* and at some length, for which the author pleads what appears to us to be a valid excuse, that the subject is one of judge-made law. In tracing from its origin the asymptotic growth of his theory of foreign judgments, Mr. Piggott finds for it a basis and first principle, neither in the doctrine of "Comity" alone, nor in that of "Obligation" alone, but in a blending of the two in the one doctrine of universal application of "Comity and Obligation." This he believes to afford the true solution of the conflict among high authorities upon the hard questions of "enforcing" and "recognizing" judgments, while serving at the same time to get rid of many knotty problems and subtle defences which have sprung from the fertile brain of advocates. In some places the argument appears to lack precision and force, and the algebraic symbols and syllogistic forms which are occasionally adopted fail to afford that clearness and simplicity of statement which is the avowed object of their use. By the author's own admission the work is one of theory, and of theory only. As such we may, perhaps, be pardoned for dismissing it, as the author himself does, in words quoted from Professor Tyndall: "It must now bide its time, until the free conflict of discovery, argument, and opinion has taken place, and won for it recognition."

REGISTRATION.

A MANUAL OF THE LAW OF REGISTRATION, PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. SECOND EDITION. Butterworths.

Mr. Davis has opportunely issued a new edition of his useful manual, adding to his introduction a statement of the changes effected by the Act of last year, and accompanying it with just criticisms on that curious piece of legislation. Elsewhere the Act is printed in full, with explanatory notes, which are sensible and valuable as far as they go, but might, with advantage, have been increased in number—e.g., on the sub-sections

of section 28 there are many matters as to which we look in vain for explanation. No doubt the experience of the present revisions will suggest numerous additions to the questions discussed. In many respects the chronological arrangement of statutes adopted by Mr. Davis is more convenient than the alternative of statutory mincemeat, and on the older legislation his notes are useful and practical.

LAW OF CONTRACT.

AN OUTLINE OF THE LAW OF CONTRACT. By JOSEPH A. SHEARWOOD, B.A., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. Reeves & Turner.

This is an elementary work, designed merely as a first hand-book for the use of students. Its object is to give a sketch of the chief divisions of the law of contract, so as to prepare a student to peruse with profit other and more exhaustive treatises upon the same subject. The peculiar needs of that large class of law students who are "cramming" for examinations have been carefully considered and supplied. For their especial behoof, the cases and points of practice most frequently occurring in examination papers are inserted in due order, and emphasized by being printed in conspicuous type. The book gives a correctly-drawn outline of the law of contract, and, as an easy introduction to a difficult subject, we commend it to the numerous class of readers for whose benefit it was principally designed.

THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT.

THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION ACT, 1879, WITH NOTES AND INDEX. By T. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate. Butterworths.

This edition of what may fairly be termed the principal Act of the last session is accompanied by a synopsis of offences enacted since the last edition of Oke's Magisterial Synopsis, arranged as a supplement to that work. In a preface, which might, perhaps, have been made a little longer, and styled an introduction, Mr. Saunders enumerates no less than twenty "new and useful provisions" of the statute. The notes are not very plentiful, but they are just what they should be, neither too long nor too short, and discursive enough without being gossiping, while Mr. Saunders' experience, both as editor and magistrate, has enabled him to hit the points upon which information is wanted. We must express our regret, however, that the publication of the work was not delayed until the rules and forms which the Lord Chancellor has power to frame under section 29 had been issued. In a note to the preface, however, Mr. Saunders promises them as "the subject of an appendix to the last edition of 'Oke's Magisterial Formulist.'"

We learn with much regret from the *Albany Law Journal* that Mr. Isaac Grant Thompson, the founder and editor of that journal, died on the 30th ult. Mr. Thompson was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was the author of treatises on the Law of Highways and on Provisional Remedies; editor of the *American Reports*, and joint editor of the *Supreme Court Reports of the State of New York*. He conducted the *Albany Law Journal* with singular ability and vigour.

It is stated that the aggregate number of private bills which received parliamentary sanction during the late session is 198, of which 60 are railway Acts, 17 tramway Acts, 22 gas, 17 water, 13 docks and harbours, and 23 town improvement Acts, the remaining portion being made up of Acts of a general and miscellaneous character. Of the successful railway bills 54 were promoted by existing companies, and by the powers which have been obtained in respect of these bills an aggregate expenditure of £9,938,000 has been sanctioned for the construction of 174 miles of additional railway works.

General Correspondence.

LAND TITLES AND TRANSFER.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In view of the approaching annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society at Cambridge, when the recent report of the Select Committee on Land Titles and Transfer will form a prominent subject of discussion, it may be well to bring prominently to the notice of the profession the recommendations of the committee, with some remarks thereon. This report is well worthy of our most serious attention, and is entitled to very great weight. The committee consisted of nineteen members, several of whom belong to one or other branch of the profession, with Mr. Osborne Morgan for its chairman, who, in his usual able manner, was enabled to draw from the witnesses a vast amount of facts bearing upon the object of the inquiry before them—viz., "Whether any and what steps ought to be taken to simplify the title to land, and to prevent frauds on purchasers and mortgagees of land."

The committee had the benefit of the evidence and report of the Royal Commission in 1868 upon the operation of the Land Transfer Act and the condition of the Middlesex Registry. They sat for thirteen days, during which they examined sixteen witnesses, one of them being the Lord Chancellor, and several leading members of the profession, from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Australia, all possessed of knowledge of the practice in those countries, and whose views and opinions are entitled to very great weight.

The recommendations of the committee are summarized as follows:—

I. The abolition of the present scale of conveyancing charges, and the substitution for it, in all cases where it is possible, of a graduated *ad valorem* scale of payment.

II. The compulsory use, as far as practicable, of short statutory forms, analogous to those used in Scotland.

III. The practical abolition of legal mortgages and deeds of re-conveyance, by giving to the holder of a simple charge on land all the remedies at present possessed by the holder of a legal mortgage, either with or without a power of sale (as the parties may desire), and by providing that upon the indorsement on the charge of a memorandum signed by the party entitled thereto, stating that all moneys due thereon had been satisfied, the charge itself should, *ipso facto*, determine.

IV. The appointment of a real representative to the deceased owner of land, having the same control over, and power to make, a title to freeholds which a personal representative now possesses in regard to chattels real.

V. The immediate completion of the cadastral survey for England and Wales, and its obligatory adoption (subject to such modifications as may from time to time become necessary), for identifying and describing property.

VI. The repeal of the Statute of Uses.

VII. The establishment in convenient local centres in England and Wales of district registries of assurances affecting land, constructed on the principles mentioned in the foregoing report, and provided with indexes, referring not only to the persons but to the property comprised in the registered instrument; the ordinance map being made use of for the purpose wherever it is possible, and the party registering having the option of recording, for a small fee, either the instrument itself or a memorandum of its contents, with facilities for provisional registration whenever it may be found necessary.

VIII. The enactment that (except in cases of actual fraud on the part of the party registering) every instrument shall rank in priority according to the date of its registration.

IX. The appointment in connection with each registry, both in England and Ireland, of an official searcher, or staff of searchers, whose duty it would be for a small fee

to search the register and to give to intending purchasers or mortgagees a "certificate of search" showing the state of the title as disclosed by the registers up to the date of the search, such certificate to form part of the title, and to be evidence in the case of subsequent dealing with the property as to the previous title disclosed by the register.

X. The localization of the registration of titles, as far as practicable, concurrently with the establishment of district registries for the registration of assurances.

Upon these I would beg to offer the following remarks:—

1. The profession should hail with thankfulness any endeavour to relieve it from the present system of conveyancing charges, which is not only cumbrous, inconvenient, and unsatisfactory, but is also beneath the dignity of the profession to perpetuate. It may, I submit, be safely intrusted to the Law Society to frame such a moderate *ad valorem* scale as shall meet the average of cases. And in every case where it may be considered to be too high, it might be adopted as the basis on which to frame a proportionate charge to meet the circumstances of the case (say one-half or two-thirds).

2. The adoption of an *ad valorem* scale of charges would tend more than anything to promote short forms of deeds, so as to render the compulsory use of short statutory forms unnecessary. Statutory forms have already been tried under two Acts of Parliament and have not met with favour, and it is very doubtful if the hard and fast line imposed thereby will be found suitable to general conveyancing, which requires some degree of elasticity in framing documents to meet the circumstances of each case; but it is quite possible, I conceive, that statutory forms might be serviceable if not made too rigid.

3. The proposal to turn mortgages into simple charges on land, and to determine them by indorsement thereon, is an exceedingly valuable one. It would be substituting a very simple and efficacious mode of securing money on land (analogous to that of mortgage debentures) for the present very costly and cumbrous system of conveyance and re-conveyance of the legal estate, and provided that the mortgages are secured (as they might easily be) all proper powers and remedies, the alteration seems free from objection, but, on the contrary, has much to recommend it, and would go far to simplify titles for the future.

4. The difficulties which are often caused by the want of a real representative of a deceased owner of land, corresponding to the personal representative as to personal estate, is made the more manifest when contrasted with the great facilities afforded for dealing with personal property by always having a duly constituted personal representative, who is the responsible party and clothed with all necessary powers for administering the estate. In this respect the placing of real estate upon the same footing as chattels real would be a step in the right direction. In the words of Mr. Barlow, "With the view of avoiding the necessity of an application to the court for the purpose of getting a man's real estate made available for the payment of his debts, all real estates should, in the first instance, vest in his executor or administrator for the purpose of being applied by him for the payment of his debts, and for that purpose only, not for carrying out the directions of the will."

5. The ordinance survey upon the scale of twenty-five inches to the mile is all but completed, and if generally adopted in aid, but not in lieu of, the descriptions of parcels in deeds, would be a most useful means of defining property, and would tend greatly to insure simplicity and certainty as well as brevity of description in the parcels, which are generally the most verbose and uncertain portion of the deed. Whether, however, it be expedient to make its use obligatory is perhaps doubtful, but the general convenience which

would be felt by its adoption would go far to insure its being generally used.

6. The repeal of the Statute of Uses is very shortly disposed of by the report in the following paragraph:—"Among the various pitfalls for the unwary presented by statutes providing for a state of things which has long since passed away, few have led to more expense or litigation than that stronghold of conveyancing pedantry, the Statute of Uses. Your committee see no reason why it should not at once be repealed." The evidence of Mr. Joshua Williams taken before the commission in 1868 is referred to in the margin in support of this conclusion.

7. The principle of registration of assurances being clearly admitted by the report, it only remains to determine by what machinery it shall be carried out. It will not do to take as a model the Middlesex Registry, which, by one of the witnesses (Mr. Barber), is designated as "simply a disgrace to any civilized community, as it stands;" but from the experience afforded by other registries in Yorkshire, Scotland, Ireland, and the colonies, it ought not to be very difficult to invent a good working scheme of indexes by which both the persons and property shall be readily found. Office copies of the deed or memorandum registered should be made secondary evidence in case of loss or destruction of the original deed. Such a registry might, even with quite moderate fees, be made self-supporting. The objection to this, on the score of publicity, amounts to very little, when it is considered that everybody's will is open to all the world on payment of a shilling, and, to prevent undue curiosity, some restriction might be imposed by confining the inspection to solicitors, or to persons signing themselves as interested in the subject-matter of the deed. There seems no doubt that registration would be an element in the prevention of such frauds of which we have lately heard so much, and which have not been attempted in a register county.

8. The proposed enactment that every instrument shall rank in priority in order of its registration would at once do away with some of the "iniquitous doctrines of the Court of Chancery," especially those relating to constructive notice and the tacking and consolidation of mortgages, which have caused a vast amount of litigation and injustice. Such priority will virtually make the registration of deeds compulsory, and thereby insure a complete record of the dealings with an estate.

9. The official search would be a great boon in the investigation of titles. It would resemble what is called in Ireland the "negative search," which is signed by the officer, who makes himself responsible for its containing all the results it is wished to acquire. And the making the certificate of such search evidence in future transactions would go very far to curtail the much complained of cost and delay in the transfer of land.

10. The report, whilst decidedly recommending the registration of assurances, speaks but timidly about the registration of titles. The fact is that the registration of titles in any shape has not been found to answer either under Lord Westbury's Act of 1862, or Lord Cairns' Act of 1875. This is clearly admitted throughout the evidence, the chief reason assigned being that such registration cannot in the nature of the case be made compulsory. After such experience it is very doubtful whether any scheme could be devised which would give satisfaction or answer any really useful end in this direction.

With the exception of the registration of titles, I submit that all the recommendations of the report are worthy of the support of the profession, and, if adopted, would go far to remove the outside prejudice and dissatisfaction which exists regarding the present tardy and costly (and in some cases unjust) system of conveyancing law and practice.

S. A. RAM.

23, Red Lion-square, September, 1879.

Cases of the Week.

CASES BEFORE THE VACATION JUDGE.

SETTLED ESTATES—SALE OUT OF COURT—CONSENT TO SALE—CONFIRMATION—SETTLED ESTATES ACT, 1877, s. 16.—In a case of *Re Chapman's Settled Estates*, an application was made before the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst. for his lordship's confirmation of a sale of a settled estate. The Master of the Rolls had directed the sale out of court, subject only to the examination of a married woman, who was abroad. The married woman had now been examined, and expressed her assent to the sale, and the matter was again mentioned as above stated. The property had been sold by auction, and the completion of the purchase had been fixed for the 29th inst. No affidavit had been filed showing that the sale was at a proper price. Eventually, Bowen, J., said he would make the order confirming the sale subject to the chief clerk being satisfied that the sale was a proper one.

COMPANY—LIQUIDATION—SALE BY LIQUIDATOR—SANCTION OF THE COURT—COMPANIES ACT, 1862, s. 95.—In a case of *Re Saundersfoot, &c., Colliery Company*, an application was made to the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst. by the official liquidator of the company for the sanction of the court to a sale by him of certain leaseholds, the property of the company, and for leave to affix the seal of the company to the necessary assignments. The application was raised upon section 95 of the Companies Act, and it was stated to be urgent in consequence of the fact that the sale must be completed before the 29th inst. Bowen, J., made the order asked.

ANCIENT LIGHTS—INTERLOCUTORY INJUNCTION—SUBSTANTIAL INJURY—REFERENCE TO ARCHITECT TO REPORT.—In a case of *Levy v. Jones*, also before the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst., a motion for an injunction was made to restrain the defendant from interfering with certain alleged ancient lights of the plaintiffs. It was admitted that there was a conflict of testimony between the various scientific witnesses as to the amount of the probable obscuration by the defendant's buildings, and a further case was raised by the defendant that in the course of certain proposed improvements the City of London would really give the plaintiff increased light, and that no diminution would ultimately be experienced. This latter contention was used as an argument that on the balance of convenience the injunction ought not to be granted. Eventually, on the suggestion of the judge, it was arranged that an architect, to be agreed upon by the parties, or in case of difference to be named by himself, should view the *locus in quo*, and should report to him on the two points—(1) as to the amount of obscuration that would be caused; and (2) as to the light likely to be added by the proposed city improvements. The motion he directed to stand over until the next motion day, and the architect to be in attendance to answer any questions that might arise on his report.

PRACTICE—ORDER FOR PAYMENT INTO COURT—MOTION TO ATTACH—SERVICE OF ORDER.—In a case of *Re Steele, Gran v. King*, also before the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst., a motion was made to attach two defendants for disobedience to an order for payment into court by them. It appeared that the order had not been served on the respondents. On a preliminary objection being taken to the motion in consequence, it was contended for the plaintiff, that such service was not in fact necessary under the present practice, and that, inasmuch as the practice was now altered under ord. 44, r. 2, so that the motions could not be made *ex parte* as was formerly the case, service of the actual order might be dispensed with. The notice of motion had been duly served, and one of the respondents had given notice of appeal against the order made, and under these circumstances it was argued there could be no surprise as against the defendants. Eventually, Bowen, J., although he stated that he was of opinion the order should have been served, said he would not dismiss the motion, but would allow it to stand to the second motion day in November.

PRACTICE—MOTION—CROSS-EXAMINATION ON AFFIDAVITS—INSPECTION OF BOOKS—AMENDMENT OF WRIT.—In the case of *Allen v. Opera Comedy Company (Limited)*, a motion was made before the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst., by a shareholder in the company to restrain the defendants from illegally dealing with the funds of the company. The plaintiff asked that the motion might stand over to enable him to answer the defendants' affidavits just filed, and also for leave to cross-examine before a special examiner the deponents to these affidavits. He also asked for leave to inspect the books of the company. The defendants asked for leave similarly to cross-examine the plaintiff. Bowen, J., said that he would give the parties leave to cross-examine their respective opponents before a special examiner, and would allow the motion to stand over until that had been done. As to the request for inspection, that must be the subject of an application in chambers, it not being included in the notice of motion, but the plaintiff could, of course, give the defendants notice to produce the books before the special examiner. His lordship also gave the plaintiff leave to amend his writ, but the proposed amendments must be submitted to him in chambers, and have his sanction as being within the purview of the action as originally instituted.

ADMINISTRATION—APPOINTMENT IN CHANCERY DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATOR PENDENTE LITE.—In a case of *Re Dillon Webb, Bridges v. Dillon Webb*, also before the Vacation Judge on the 24th inst., a motion was made for the appointment of a receiver or administrator *pendente lite* until a legal personal representative had been constituted. It appeared that Mr. Dillon Webb had left a will, and had appointed executors, but they had renounced probate, and a contest was being raised as to the validity of his will. No legal personal representative had yet been constituted, but this action had been instituted for the protection of the assets and the *interim* appointment of a receiver. It appeared that Mr. Dillon Webb, during his lifetime, had commenced certain bankruptcy proceedings against a debtor of his, and that these bankruptcy proceedings were still pending, but that, inasmuch as no legal personal representative was constituted, the Registrar in Bankruptcy refused to allow the matter any longer to stand over, and it was therefore necessary to get the immediate appointment of some person as administrator of Mr. Webb's estate. Bowen, J., doubted very much whether he had jurisdiction in an action commenced in the Chancery Division to appoint an administrator even *pendente lite*, but he was referred to the case of *Pinney v. Hunt* (L. R. 6 Ch. D. 98), before the Master of the Rolls, as showing that he had such jurisdiction. Eventually, Bowen, J., said that he would not in any event extend the appointment over the second motion day in November, but that he would read the affidavits, and then decide the matter one way or the other.

Col. J. W. Woods, familiarly known to the profession as "Old Timber," resides, says the *Western Jurist*, at Waverly, Iowa, is in his eighty-seventh year, is quite vigorous in body and mind, and is still in practice. He was recently called as an expert to prove the reasonableness of a brother attorney's account against a client, and testified that he had been in constant practice in the courts of Iowa for the last forty or fifty years. On cross-examination counsel for defendant, whom we shall call Jones, elicited the following answers from the veteran:—"You say, Colonel, that you have been in constant practice in the courts of this State and Territory for the last forty or fifty years?" "Yes, sir." "Now, sir, will you be kind enough to inform us what has been the character or nature of your practice during all these years?" "Yes, sir. It has been varied. For many years after I first came to this country I was what might very appropriately be termed an itinerant lawyer." Jones, interrupting: "Pray, Colonel, before you go farther, explain to the court, jury, and all present what you wish us to understand by the term *itinerant*—itinerant lawyer." "Certainly, sir. I mean this: for many years after I first came to this country I travelled around the circuit with the judge, went with him to each place at which he held court, trying causes for young men like yourself, Jones, who had brass enough to take a case, but not brains enough to try it." Jones discontinued the cross-examination.

Revising Barristers' Decisions.

Marylebone (Mr. A. BATHURST).

Sept. 16.—**SIGNATURE OF NOTICES BY OVERSEERS.**—Mr. Pringle (Liberal agent) contended that the whole of the objections in that parish were bad, as the overseers in making out the list of objections had not complied with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. The published notices of the objections were printed, and the overseer's name, instead of being written, was printed also.

The REVISING BARRISTER overruled the objection.

Sept. 17.—**LODGER—STATEMENT OF AMOUNT OF RENT, OMITTING THE WORD "WEEKLY."**—The question of the qualification of lodgers, in regard to the description of the amount of rent, came up at the opening of the court. On the previous day the revising barrister held that when a lodger put the amount of the rent to be paid in the column, but omitted the word "weekly," if he was objected to, and no evidence was forthcoming, he would be disqualified.

Mr. Hilton strongly appealed to the revising barrister to reconsider his decision, alleging that among working people it was a common thing to only mention the amount paid for rooms, it being generally understood that the amount was weekly.

The REVISING BARRISTER said he had reconsidered the question, and he should hold that it was to be taken that a lodger paid weekly in the same sense as when a man took the lease of a house it was understood that the rent was to be annual. He thought that in exactly the same sense, and for all substantial purposes, where it was the case of a lodger, the tenancy in the ordinary acceptation of the term was weekly. The parliamentary form made it imperative that the lodger should put in the amount of rent he paid, but it did not state that "weekly" was to be inserted. If he was satisfied on the face of it that the claim was substantially filled up, he should hold it good, but he should not attempt to amend the claim, but would leave it as it stood, so that if a case was asked for by those who took the opposite view the matter could be settled by the courts.

City of London (Mr. C. J. WILLIAMSON).

Sept. 18.—**RECEIPT OF ALMS—2 WILL. 4, c. 45, s. 36.**—Objection was taken to the name of Mr. J. H. Ellis, who was on the list for the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, on the ground that the claimant, in March last, received 7s. 8d. from a fund left by the late Mr. Alderman Smith for the deserving poor of the parish.

The REVISING BARRISTER remarked that he would have to consider whether the acceptance of the gift destroyed the independence of the voter.

Witnesses were then called, and gave evidence to the effect that the claimant was in no sense of the term a pauper. The gift was for tea and sugar, and was bestowed on any four parishioners who might apply. If its acceptance implied electoral disqualification, it would never have been solicited in this instance.

The REVISING BARRISTER said the voter was not put in a less independent position by the receipt of the gift than he was in before. The gift was a small one, and would not be likely to affect the independence of Mr. Ellis as a voter. His name would therefore stand on the list, as would the names of other voters who had received benefactions under similar circumstances.

Sept. 18.—**NOTICE OF OBJECTION WHERE MORE THAN ONE BURGESS LIST—41 & 42 VICT. c. 26 (SCHEDULE, NOTE TO FORM 4).**—Mr. George T. Mason, who was on the list for St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, was objected to. There were two lists prepared by the overseers of this parish, namely, those for householders and lodgers; and the new Act provided that notices of objection should specify the particular list, and that had not been done in the present case.

The REVISING BARRISTER held that the notice was sufficient. The matter was one of fact rather than of law, and a person exercising ordinary intelligence could not possibly

be misled. At the same time the Act was specific that the list should be distinguished.

South West Riding of Yorkshire (Mr. W. J. E. BENNETT).

Sept. 22.—**DISSENTING MINISTERS—CLAIMS IN RESPECT OF CHAPELS—INSUFFICIENT DESCRIPTION OF QUALIFICATION.**—Objections were made against the Revs. Walter Lenwood, and John Olver, Independent ministers, whose names appeared on the old list, their qualification being the chapels of which they are the ministers. In the case of the Rev. Walter Lenwood,

Mr. Newman (Liberal agent), produced the deeds of Nether Chapel, Norfolk-street, which provided for the appointment of a minister; but there was no power of dismissal. He quoted the case of *Burton v. Brookes* (11 C. B. 41, 2 Lutw. 197), which was held to decide the law on the point. The question was the same as would arise in equity if a trustee brought an ejectment against a minister without any legal cause for removal, and the minister applied for an injunction to stay the action.

Mr. Freeman (Conservative agent), quoted the words of the deed: "The pew rents must be applied as a majority of the congregation may appoint." He submitted there was nothing in the deed by which the minister could claim a penny, and, therefore, he had no right to the franchise.

Mr. J. W. Pyle Smith, solicitor, Sheffield, a member of Nether Chapel, said that to his knowledge Mr. Lenwood received the whole of the rents except the portion applied for the expenses of the chapel.

The REVISING BARRISTER held that there was nothing in the deed giving Mr. Lenwood what the Legislature required, and his name was struck out.

The next objection considered affected the vote of the Rev. John Calvert, of Zion Independent Chapel, Sheffield.

Mr. Freeman said the chapel, instead of being freehold, was leasehold for ninety-nine years from 1806, but it was stated that the reversion had now been purchased. Mr. Freeman then called attention to the words "freehold estate," which were given as the qualification. This, he urged, was no qualification at all, as no one could tell whether the words referred to a shop, a house, a field, a rent charge, or anything else.

Mr. Bagshawe (Liberal agent) said it was difficult to describe accurately the interest of the minister. He was not entitled to the freehold of the chapel or of the ground, and yet he had a freehold interest sufficient to entitle him to a vote.

The REVISING BARRISTER said the vote failed for want of correct description.

Westminster (Mr. A. BATHURST).

Sept. 20.—**LODGER CLAIMS—PARTICULARS TO BE STATED.**—The REVISING BARRISTER said that under the new Act there was one point of very great importance on the lodger list. In one of the columns it was necessary to declare the floor on which a lodger claimant lived, and unless this was shown, or was stated by evidence, he should disallow the claim. It was also essential to state whether the rooms occupied were furnished or not, and without evidence he had decided not to amend any such claims; he should, at all events, not be satisfied with the declaration merely as evidence.

Exeter (Mr. G. F. SPEKE).

Sept. 23.—**RECIPT OF PAROCHIAL RELIEF.**—A voter, named Pyle, was objected to on the ground that during the year he had received parochial relief. He stated that he had not been relieved; but it appeared in cross examination that he had a child placed in the Starcross Idiot Asylum, for which he paid 5s. a week, while the remainder of the charge for the child was borne by a payment from the Corporation of the Poor.—Pyle insisted on describing this latter as a "Government grant," and added that had he known there was anything in the nature of the assistance given that would pauperise him he should have refused it. He stated that he was recommended to apply to the guardians by a lady who had made two or three unsuccessful attempts to get his boy elected a free inmate of the asylum; and Mr. Lock, the governor of the institution, distinctly assured him that if he obtained the "grant" it would not make him a pauper.—On behalf of Pyle, Mr. Carille, a guardian, was called, and stated that he remembered Pyle applying for a

recommendation that would enable him to obtain a sum of money from some charity in order that he might place his child in the asylum. He did not apply as a pauper; had he done so the child would have been sent to Fisherton. It appeared that the voter's name was on the list of the relieving officer, but there was no entry of money against his name.—At the request of the barrister the attendance of Mr. Hookway, the relieving officer, was procured.—Mr. Hookway stated that the case stood thus—the board undertook the maintenance of the boy at 9s. a week, Pyle paying 5s. out of that sum.—Mr. Huxham, clerk to the Board of Guardians, explained that a return of cases of this kind was made to the Government, and there was a grant in aid; but the sum received from Government went to the common fund.

The REVISING BARRISTER held that Pyle had received parochial relief, and disallowed the vote.

Ashton-under-Lyne (Mr. JAMES SHEIL).

Sept. 23.—**NON-PAYMENT OF RATES—SUCCESSIVE OCCUPATION.**—Objection was made to a claim by a man who had resided up to November last in a new house for which rates had not been paid, and had since occupied another house where the rates were paid. It was shown that the proportion of the rates due from him, or in respect of the new house, had not been demanded from him.

The REVISING BARRISTER said this case was something like that of a man who succeeded to a tenant who, in going out, had not paid his rates. It had been held that the incoming tenant was not disqualified if the proportion of the rate due from him was not demanded. He allowed the name to stand.

Stockport (Mr. W. T. PARKINS).

Sept. 24.—**OCCUPATION AS TENANT OR OWNER.**—The claim of William Cheetham to vote in respect of a wooden coal-office, of which he is the owner, in the railway company's yard at Heaton Norris, was objected to.

The REVISING BARRISTER remarked that this office was not occupied by Cheetham as tenant, because it was his own property, and it was not attached to the land in such a way that he could occupy it as owner. It was a moveable structure; it was not a building at all, and he did not think there was any occupation as tenant or owner within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. The vote was disallowed.

Bradford (Mr. T. S. SODEN).

Sept. 23.—**OBJECTIONS TO LODGER CLAIMANTS.**—On the claim of Henry Phillips as a lodger being brought forward, the Revising Barrister asked if the claimant had made the requisite declaration.

The assistant overseer stated that the declaration had been made.

The REVISING BARRISTER called the attention of those interested in the revision to the 39th section of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, under which a written notice of objection to claimants for the lodger franchise was required to be sent to the revising barrister. He mentioned the matter because he believed that he was bound to allow a lodger claim if a declaration had been made in the requisite form. If a claimant made a false declaration, of course he could be punished for doing so. It seemed to him that anybody who wished to object to a lodger claim should give written notice to him. He thought it would be more convenient and satisfactory if the course he had indicated were adopted in future. There were two classes of lodgers. There were the old lodgers who were on the list last year, and of whom, if they applied to the overseers, a list was made out, which was published as a list of persons entitled to exercise the lodger franchise. If anybody upon the list wished to object to such a lodger, he must object to him in the same way as to any other person on the list. A lodger on that list was in the same position as any other person; he could not be struck off unless he was objected to. There was a second class of lodgers who made a new claim, and were required to make a certain declaration. If they made an untrue declaration they were liable to be punished, but by section 23 the revising barrister was bound to take the declaration as *prima facie* evidence of the qualification. If, therefore, anyone wished to contest the claim of a new lodger, he must give to him (the revising barrister) a written notice of his intention, in the same way as he would with regard to any other claim.

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Appointments, &c.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY LIONEL COX, barrister, has been appointed a Puisne Judge for the Colony of Mauritius, in succession to Mr. Adam Gib Ellis, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the colony. Mr. Cox was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Hilary Term, 1866.

Mr. SAMUEL BENJAMIN LARGE DRUCE, barrister, has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner under the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression. Mr. Druce is a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1867. He holds the office of secretary to the Farmers' Club.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM JAMES KING, solicitor, of 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, has been appointed Solicitor to the Legal Building Society.

Mr. JOHN SUMNER WHIDBORNE, solicitor (of the firm of Person & Whidborne), of Dawlish, has been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for Devonshire for taking the Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

HENRY KENT NORRIS and FREDERICK SORTAIN HANCOCK, solicitors, Devizes and Bath (Norris & Hancock). March 25, 1878. (*Gazette*, September 23.)

HENRY WOODFORD and CHARLES CLUTTERBUCK WOODFORD, solicitors, Clevedon (H. & C. C. Woodford). September 18. (*Gazette*, September 23.)

Companies.

WINDING-UP NOTICES.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

METAL DRESS SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Stephen, J., has, by an order dated Aug. 19, appointed Frederic George Painter, Moorgate st, to be official liquidator.

GREAT WESTERN IRON COMPANY, LIMITED.—V.C. Hall has, by an order dated Sept. 11, appointed John Oldfield Chadwick, Moorgate st, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before Oct. 19, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. Oct. 28 at 12 is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

[*Gazette*, Sept. 23.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

FRIEND-IN-NEED LODGE of GROOMST ODDFELLOWS, Manchester Unity, Groomst, Monmouth. Sept. 16

REFUGE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Castle Inn, Tipton, Stafford. Sept. 16

[*Gazette*, Sept. 19.]

Obituary.

MR. SAMUEL HENRY BINDON.

Mr Samuel Henry Bindon, barrister, a judge of county courts at Sale, Victoria, died on the 1st ult. Mr. Bindon was born in 1812, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the bar in Ireland in 1838. After several years' practice at Dublin he emigrated to Australia, and was called to the bar at Melbourne in May, 1855. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, and was Minister of Justice for the colony (under the McCulloch Administration), from 1866 till 1869, when he was appointed a judge of county courts. Mr. Bindon took a leading part in all social and educational matters in the colony, and will be remembered for having promoted the establishment of technological classes at the Public Library at Melbourne.

MR. ISAAC SPOONER.

Mr. Isaac Spooner, barrister, late stipendiary magistrate at Wolverhampton, died at Tixall Cottage, Stafford, on the 16th inst. Mr. Spooner was the eldest son of the late Mr. Isaac Spooner, of Witton, Warwickshire, and he was born in 1816. He was educated at Winchester, and at Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, and he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term,

1837. He practised for many years in the Court of Chancery, and had also a considerable criminal business on the Midland Circuit, and at the Warwickshire and Birmingham Sessions. In 1863 Mr. Spooner was appointed stipendiary police magistrate for Wolverhampton, and held that post for sixteen years. He had the reputation of being a sound criminal lawyer, and discharged his magisterial duties with very great success. A few months ago he was compelled by the state of his health to retire from the bench. Mr. Spooner was also a magistrate for Staffordshire. He was married to the daughter of Mr. John Chatfield Tyler, and leaves one son.

MR. CLEMENT TUDWAY SWANSTON. Q.C.

Mr. Clement Tudway Swanston, Q.C., died at Paris on Sunday last. Mr. Swanston was the only son of the late Mr. Clement Tudway Swanston, Q.C., the well-known equity reporter, and he was born in 1831. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Hilary Term, 1856. He practised in the Court of Chancery, and his father's reputation brought him an early introduction to a good junior business. In 1868 (though of only twelve years' standing) he received a silk gown. He first selected the Rolls Court, but more recently he had practised in the court of Vices-Chancellor Bacon. Mr. Swanston was a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. At the general election of 1874 he unsuccessfully contested the Southern Division of Hampshire in the Liberal interest. He was married to the eldest daughter of the late Lord Romilly.

MR. HENRY WILKINSON TOLLER.

Mr. Henry Wilkinson Toller, solicitor, under-sheriff of Somersetshire, died at his residence at South Petherton on the 13th inst. Mr. Toller was admitted a solicitor in 1873. He commenced to practise at South Petherton about three years ago, and soon afterwards succeeded to the business of his relative, Mr. John Toller Nicholls. He was appointed under-sheriff of Somersetshire for the year 1878-9, and was serving the same office for the current year. Mr. Toller was well known in the district as a zealous volunteer. He was lieutenant of the South Pemberton Rifle Corps, and was one of the crack shots of the county. He had obtained many prizes at Wimbledon and elsewhere, and at the National Association meeting of the present year he took part, as one of the English eight, in the international competition for the Elcho Shield. While in camp at Wimbledon he caught a severe cold, which led to further illness, from the effects of which he never rallied. Mr. Toller was popular with all classes, and his premature death has caused general regret in the neighbourhood.

Societies.

BIRMINGHAM LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held on Tuesday evening September 23, Mr. J. Hargreave, B.A., in the chair, a debate took place on the following moot point:—"A. embuzzles money of B., his employer. Both A. and B. become bankrupt. Can the trustee in B.'s bankruptcy, before prosecuting A., prove in A.'s bankruptcy for the sum embuzzled?"—*Ex parte Ball, In re Shepherd* (27 W. R. 563, L. R. 10 Ch. D. 667, 48 L. J. N. S. Bkcy. 57). The speakers in the affirmative were Messrs. Taylor, Clements, Barrows, Edwards, Rogers, and Samuel; in the negative, Messrs. Kemp, O'Connor, Davis, and Ludlow. After a summing up by the chairman, the question was put and decided in the affirmative. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

Creditors' Claims.

CREDITORS UNDER ESTATES IN CHANCERY.

LAST DAY OF PROOF.

SMITH, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Paul's rd, Canonbury. Oct. 1, Francis v Smith, V.C. Bacon. Wynne and Co, Laurence Pountney lane

[*Gazette*, Sept. 16.]

the American people, to a tribunal for its disposal, by the two most powerful nations of the world. In the last instance, when the agitation of politics, heightened by reminiscences of the great civil strife, that distress in our country, had brought us face to face with the question of how to settle the Presidential election, what greater triumph could there be for law, or what greater praise to the race to which we all belong could be given than to find that the nation should submit to the decision of a tribunal of lawyers? Our profession has been proverbially modest. How much the world has lost by their modesty no one can tell. Let us correct this fault imputed to us, and let the world know our merits and services."

The French Minister of Justice, M. Le Royer, says the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has prepared a bill for the reform of the judicature which is one of the most sweeping measures which will ever have been laid before a French Legislature save in revolutionary times. It boldly grapples with the fact that France has too many judges, and it proposes to reduce the number of courts of appeal from twenty-seven to nineteen, and the tribunals of first instance from 369 to 150. To indemnify the "huissiers" and "avoués" whose offices in the abolished courts will become extinct a sum of thirty millions of francs will be required, and it was the difficulty of obtaining this sum which prevented M. Le Royer from introducing his Bill last session. It has now, however, been decided that the Government shall bear only one-third of the cost of compensating the vested interests, and that the remaining twenty millions of francs shall be paid by the huissiers and avoués of the surviving courts, whose offices will gain considerably in value by the suppression of the others. The posts of huissier and avoué have no exact counterparts in English law courts. The huissier is at once a "sheriff's officer," a clerk of the courts, and a clerk of arraigns; he prepares writs, serves them, administers the oath to witnesses, levies distrains, and recovers the costs of law suits. The avoué is a kind of solicitor; but he differs from the "notaire" in undertaking only litigious business. The notaire is a conveyancer; he draws up title deeds, settlements, and commercial and marriage contracts, superintends the sale of property, and so on; but the avoué merely manages the business of law suits, and his letters of appointment licence him to practise in one particular court and in no other. The huissiers and avoués, like the notaires, buy their offices; and severally form corporations under the government of councils of discipline and syndics. Their privileges are rather anomalous in these times, for, the number of huissiers and avoués being limited, the incomes earned by the members of the corporations are always large, and in some cases enormous. Government, however, has never been able to throw open the professions of huissier and avoué, because it would have required such a very large sum to pay off the holders of the offices. Even now it is doubtful whether £1,200,000 will seem a sufficient compensation to the functionaries whose commissions will be cancelled; and one may expect to hear a great deal of grumbling from the "vested interests." But still louder, probably, will be the complaints from the judges in the eight courts of appeal and the 169 courts of first instance which are to be abolished. French judges are by law irremovable, so that M. Le Royer cannot exclude from the bench the ninety-six judges of appeal and the 507 lesser judges whom he will throw out of work. Unless he can induce the Legislature to pass a special Act for their removal, he will have to provide for them in some way, and it will be curious to see how he does so.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS.—Sept. 20, at Headford, Yeovil, the wife of Albert Edwards, solicitor, of a son.

ELWELL.—Sept. 15, at 4, Regent's-park-terrace, Gloucestershire, the wife of W. C. B. Elwell, barrister-at-law, of a son.

REES.—Aug. 24, at Llanberis, Hamilton, Bermuda, the wife of the Honourable Josiah Rees, Chief Justice of Bermuda, of a daughter.

SUMMERHAYS.—Sept. 20, at Studley House, Spencer-hill, Wimbledon, the wife of Thomas Charles Summerhays, solicitor, prematurely, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CHERRY—MARTIN.—Sept. 16, at Upton-on-Severn, Arthur Charles Cherry, barrister-at-law, to Lucy Annora, daughter of the late Rev. George Martin, Canon Residential and Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter.

DEATHS.

AMER.—Sept. 21, at 49, Lorraine-road, N., William Amer, of Lincoln's-inn-gate, Carey-street, law publisher, aged 69.

KIDD.—Sept. 17, at Heiden, Switzerland, Robert Kidd, of Tynemouth, solicitor, aged 54.

TURNER.—Sept. 18, Frederic Turner, of 45, Ladbrooks-square, and 68, Aldermanbury, solicitor, aged 64.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Sept. 25, 1879.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 97½	Annuities, April, '85, 97
Ditto for Account, Oct 1, 97½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Do. 3 per Cent. Reduced, 96½	Ex. Bills, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 20 pm.
New 3 per Cent., 97½	Ditto, £500, Do. 20 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '84	Ditto, £100 & £300, 20 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '84	Bank of England Stock, 367
Annuities, Jan. '80	Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Ind. Stk., 5 per C., July, '80, 163	Inf. Pr. 4½ per Cent., May, 81
Ditto for Account, —	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '83, 103	Ex. Bills, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 20 pm.
Ditto, ditto, Certificates —	Ditto, £500, Do. 20 pm.
Ditto Enfaced Pr., 4 per Cent.	Ditto, £100 & £300, 20 pm.
2nd Inf. Pr., 5 per C., Jan. '73	Bank of England Stock, 367
	Ditto for Account.

RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid. Closing Price
Stock Bristol and Exeter	100 —
Stock Caledonian	100 93
Stock Glasgow and South-Western	100 82
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100 55½
Stock Great Northern	100 116 ½d
Stock Do., A Stock*	100 112½
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100 115
Stock Great Western—Original	100 99½
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire	100 117½
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast	100 126
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover	100 23½
Stock London and North-Western	100 137½
Stock London and South-Western	100 129½
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100 75½
Stock Metropolitan	100 116½
Stock Do., District	100 70½
Stock Midland	100 124½
Stock North British	100 65½
Stock North Eastern	100 155½
Stock North London	100 162
Stock North Staffordshire	100 53
Stock South Devon	100 —
Stock South-Eastern	100 120

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

LONDON GAZETTES.

BANKRUPTCY.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1879.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in London.

Baines, Vincent Thomas, Claverton st, Pimlico, Parliamentary Agent. Pet Sept 16. Brougham. Sept 30 at 12

Kohler, George Charles Augustus, Eastcheap, Commission Agent. Pet Sept 16. Brougham. Oct 15 at 11

Taylor, Charles, and Henry Bartlett, Old Change, Carriers. Pet Sept 16. Brougham. Oct 1 at 11.30

To Surrender in the Country.

Brookes, William, Llandudno, Carnarvon. Pet Sept 17. Jones. Bangor Oct 8 at 3

Dean, George, jun, Gosborton, Lincoln, Licensed Victualler. Pet Sept 17. Gaches. Peterborough, Oct 4 at 3

Fox, William, Ilkley, York, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Pet Sept 18. Canterbury. Leeds, Oct 8 at 11

King, Barrett, and Aaron King, Newport, Monmouth, Painters. Pet Sept 18. Justices. Newport, Oct 1 at 12

Wilkins, William, Derby, Milliner. Pet Sept 12. Waller. Derby, Oct 2 at 1.30

TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1879.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar. To Surrender in the Country.

Chesleron, Henry Cordan, Stafford, Ironfounder, and William Lysons, Chesteron, Moulton. Pet Sept 23. Tennant. Hanley, Oct 8 at 11

Hilton, William, Whitefield, Lancaster, Wholesale Druggist. Pet Sept 18. Holden, Bolton, Oct 9 at 11.
 Machin, Frank, Brindley Ford, Stafford, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 16.
 Jackson, Hanley, Oct 6 at 11.
 Parker, William, Sheffield, Grocer. Pet Sept 18. Wake, Sheffield, Oct 8 at 2.
 Rowe, Charles James, Morice Town, Butcher. Pet Sept 20. Edmonds East Stonehouse, Oct 9 at 12.
 Stone, Allison Davis, Telford, Norfolk, Solicitor. Pet Sept 19. Taylor, Norwich, Oct 8 at 12.
 Webb, John, New Brompton, Kent, Cornfactor. Pet Sept 15. Smith, Rochester, Oct 6 at 2.
 Wray, Robert, Abram, Joiner. Pet Sept 19. Hope, Wigan, Oct 6 at 11.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, Sept. 19, 1879.

Bird, Henry Thomas, and William Barnett, Old Kent rd, Building Material Dealers. Aug 5

Liquidations by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETING of CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 19, 1879.

Andjoh, Abraham Romaine, Globe rd, Mile End, Auctioneer. Sept 30 at 4 at offices of Wetherfield, Gresham buildings, Guildhall.
 Ayers, William Robert, Workshop st, Finsbury. Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Oct 13 at 10 at 8 Finsbury sq buildings, Finsbury sq.
 Dobson, Coborn rd, Bow.
 Baddeley, Charles Edward, Easton rd, Optician. Oct 4 at 10.30 at offices of Wright, Gt Portland st.
 Baker, John, Commonsidge, Pensnett, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 27 at 11 at offices of Homfray and Holberton, High st, Brerley hill.
 Bealand, James Edward, Lindley, near Huddersfield, Medical Assistant. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Ainley and Hall, New st, Huddersfield.
 Becker, Philip, Neath, Glamorgan, Office Keeper. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Davies, Alma pl, Neath.
 Best, Samuel, Manchester, Licensed Victualler. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of March and Butterworth, Bank st, Manchester.
 Biddle, George, Cannock, Stafford, Painter. Oct 2 at 11 at Gt Western Hotel, Birmingham. Loxton, Walsall.
 Biggs, Ralph, Bath rd, Stanwell, Farmer. Oct 7 at 2 at King's Arms, High st, Staines. Philip, Hayes.
 Birky, William James, Middlesborough, Milk Dealer. Sept 26 at 1 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesborough.
 Bishop, John E. Cencer, Haddenham, Buckingham, Butcher. Oct 11 at 15 at Anchor Hotel, Thame. Biggenden, Finsbury sq buildings, Finsbury sq.
 Bowen, Thomas, Liverpool, Builder. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Carruthers, Lord st, Liverpool.
 Bradley, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Chemist. Oct 1 at 11 at offices of Hall, Bishop lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 Bradshaw, Isaac, Nuneaton, Warwick, Tailor. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Bland, Bridge st, Nuneaton.
 Brown, John James, and William Haynes, South Shore, Blackpool, Joiners. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Blackburn, Lytham st, Blackpool.
 Carr, Joseph, Preston, Lancaster, General Dealer. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Thompson, Lune st, Preston.
 Carter, James, Regent st, Kennington rd, Cab Proprietor. Oct 6 at 3 at 30 Camberwell green. Old, Blackman st, Southwark.
 Cater, Charles, Bexton, Nottingham, Tobaccoist. Oct 6 at 12 at offices of Belk, Middle pavement, Nottingham.
 Clark, Richard, York, Coal Dealer. Oct 8 at 12 at offices of Wilkinson, St Helen's sq, York.
 Clark, George, Glendale, York, Licensed Victualler. Oct 2 at 11 at 11 at offices of Barron, High row, Darlington.
 Clifford, John, Bloxwich, Stafford, Draper. Oct 2 at 12 at Dragon Hotel, High st, Walsall. Baker, Walsall.
 Coat, Jacob, Chester rd, Highgate, Stone Mason. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Richardson, Broad st buildings.
 Collins, Mark, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, Clothier. Sept 30 at 10 at offices of Goaty, Westminster bridge rd.
 Cook, Charles, Gasford st, Kentish Town rd, Gentleman. Sept 27 at 3 at offices of Garrod, Great James st, Bedford row.
 Courtney, James, Leeds, Shirt Manufacturer. Oct 1 at 12 at offices of Bond and Barwick, Albion pl, Leeds.
 Corwell, Thomas, Guisborough, York, Grocer. Oct 1 at 1 at Central Station Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Barron, Darlington.
 Craeke, James Gooderham, Brighton, Grocer. Oct 6 at 3 at 6, Arthur st, East, London Bridge.
 Cress, St Arnold, Leicester, Cabinet Maker. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Wright and Hinks, Bevoir st, Leicester.
 Cull, William, and William Joseph Walker, Salford, Lancaster, Stone-masons. Oct 3 at 4 at offices of Addleshaw and Warburton, Norfolk st, Manchester.
 Cumberbatch, John, Kidsgrove, Stafford, Soda Water Manufacturer. Sept 30 at 3 at offices of Sutton, Waterloo rd, Burslem.
 Davies, William, Swansea, Grocer. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Beer, Prospect pl, Swansea.
 Davis, James Watt, Copthall Buildings, Throgmorton st, Stock and Share Broker. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Lamb, Bedford row.
 Davis, Joseph, Norton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester, out of business. Oct 1 at 11 at Fox Hotel, Chipping Norton. Killy and Mace, Chipping Norton.
 Dupree, John Francis, Bermansley New rd, Earthenware Dealer. Sept 29 at 1 at Riddle's Hotel, Holborn hill. Hope, Chancery lane.
 Eyles, Samuel, Worcester, Paint and Colour Manufacturer. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Thompson and Taylor, Pierpoint st, Worcester.
 Felton, George, Birmingham, Grocer. Oct 1 at 12 at offices of Assinder, Union st, Birmingham.
 Field, Charles, Otham, Flock Manufacturer. Sept 29 at 3 at offices of Blackburne and Smyth, Clegg st, Oldham.
 Fletcher, George, North End rd, Fulham, Coal Merchant. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Banks, Coleman st, Child, William st, Albert gate.
 Forward, John, New Swindon, Wilt, out of business. Sept 37 at 4 at offices of Jackson, Albion buildings, New Swindon.
 Francis, John Woodley, Karsley rd, Stoke Newington, Commercial Traveller. Sept 30 at 3 at offices of Cooper, Chancery lane.

Garratt, Josiah, Change alley, Cornhill, Tailor. Oct 2 at 2.30 at offices of Thomson and Co, Cornhill.
 Gibbons, George, Adwylawld, Denbigh, Surgeon's Assistant. Sept 30 at 12 at offices of Humphreys, Temple row, Wrexham.
 Gibbs, Thomas, Old Swindon, Wilt, Builder. Sept 29 at 12 at offices of Wilton and Sons, Westgate buildings, Bath.
 Good, William Hurst, Kingston-upon-Hull, Stationer. Oct 1 at 2 at offices of Roberts and Leak, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull.
 Golding, James, Upper Grange rd, Bournemouth, Footy Dealer. Sept 24 at 2 at Guildhall Tavern. Baldwin, Southampton buildings.
 Goldsmith, Burton Bell, Mark lane, Tea Merchant. Oct 9 at 2 at offices of Beck, East India avenue, Leadenhall st.
 Gowing, Eliza Ann, Northallerton, York, Milliner. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Collinge, Imperial buildings, Bond st, Leeds.
 Grindrod, Joseph, Sefton Park, nr Liverpool, Contractor. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Barrell and Co, Lord st, Liverpool.
 Harper, Alexander, Burton-on-Trent, Jeweller. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Bright, High st, Burton-on-Trent.
 Harris, Charles Old, Newport, Isle of Wight, Butcher. Sept 30 at 3 at Warburton's Hotel, Quay st, Newport. Hooper, Castlehold, Newport.
 Harvey, Mary Leith, Wickham park, Brockley, Schoolmistress. Oct 9 at 1 at offices of Orchard, John st, Bedford row.
 Healden, Thomas, Blackpool, Lancaster, Licensed Victualler. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Church st, Blackpool.
 Hewitt, James, Eaton Ford, Bedford, Baker. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Day and Wade-Gery, St Neots.
 Hill, Charles, Bristol, out of business. Sept 29 at 12 at offices of Benson and Carpenter, Bank chambers, Corn st, Bristol. Dickinson, Bristol.
 Hitchen, Joseph, Blackley, nr Manchester, Farm Bailiff. Oct 6 at 11 at Albert chambers, Church Side, Crewe. Pounton, Crewe.
 Holliday, Amos, Worthington, Cumberland, Woolen Draper. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Milburn, Nook st, Worthington.
 Holmes, James, Brighstone, York, Boot and Shoe Maker. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Barber, Church st, Brighstone.
 Huxham, Elizabeth, Magdalen, Exeter. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Johnson, James Thomas, Rowley Regis, Stafford, Timber Merchant.
 Sept 27 at 12 at offices of Griffin and Griffin, Temple row West, Birmingham.
 Jones, Frederick, Manchester, Hosiery. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Jones, Mosley st, Manchester. Minor, Manchester.
 Jones, Sarah, Miners st, Hoxton, Sape Manufacturer. Sept 33 at 3 at offices of Baldwin, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
 Jones, Thomas, Cross Keys, Henllan, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Davies, Glamorgan.
 Judd, Welby King, High st, Portland Town, Silk Mercer. Sept 16 at 2 at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Johnson, Seymour place, Marylebone.
 Law, Robert George, Lewisham, Kent, Insurance Agent. Oct 3 at 140, High st, Deptford. Marchant and Parvis, George yard, Lambard st.
 Leedham, William, Nottingham, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Whittingham, Middle pavement, Nottingham.
 Lloyd, Joseph Arthur, Leyton, Essex, Corn Merchant. Sept 30 at 12 at the Woodhouse Tavern, Harrow rd, Leytonstone. Gregory, Mowgate st.
 Lovell, Thomas Henry, Chatteris, Cambridge, Boot Maker. Oct 2 at 11 at offices of Roston, Chatteris.
 Merry, Thomas, Derby, Commercial Traveller. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Leech, St James's chamber, Derby.
 Middleton, John, Knowle, Warwick, out of business. Oct 3 at 12 at the Bowling Green Hotel, Bowling Green st, Warwick. Hesp, Warwick.
 Moeller, Paul, Fenchurch st, Commission Age st. Oct 7 at 11 at offices of Thompson, Tanfield ct, Inner Temple.
 Moore, John, out of business. Oct 2 at 2 at the Commercial Sale Room, Wardwick, Derby. Briggs, Derby.
 Morton, Robert, Burton-on-Trent, Engineer. Oct 1 at 2 at the Grand Hotel, Colmore row, Birmingham. Dewry, Burton-on-Trent.
 Norton, Ann, Park view, Birmingham. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham.
 Page, Edward George, Northchurch, Hertford, Tobaccoist. Oct 3 at 12 at offices of Lovell and Co, Gray's Inn sq. Bullock, Great Brighthamstead.
 Parsons, William, Norwich, Fishmonger. Oct 4 at 12 at offices of Emerson, Rampant Horse st, Norwich.
 Pears, George, and George William Pears, Shaw, Lancaster, Plumbers. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Clegg, Clegg st, Oldham.
 Penton, Charles, Hoxton st, Hoxton, Baker. Sept 29 at 2 at offices of Marchant and Co, Ludgate hill. Staniland, Ludgate hill.
 Perkins, Robert Andre, Birmingham, Jeweller. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Fowke, Ann st, Birmingham.
 Phillips, Henry Frederick, and Robert Fletcher, Oxford st, Auctioneer. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Rice, Westbourne terrace, Hyde Park.
 Pinniger, William Francis, Colmhill, Berks, Farmer. Oct 6 at 3 at Baker's Hotel, Swindon. Finniger and Co, Chippenham.
 Pratt, James Lawrence, Hooley Hill, nr Ashton-under-Lyne, Builder. Oct 3 at 3.30 at Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Old st, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Toy and Broadbent, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Pritchard, James, Shepton Mallet, Licensed Victualler. Oct 11 at 2.30 at Red Lion Inn, Shepton Mallet. Nalder, Shepton Mallet.
 Pugh, Hugh, Dolgelly, Merioneth, Coachbuilder. Oct 3 at 1 at Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Ruabon. Jones and Hughes, Dolgelly.
 Reynolds, Jessie Anne, Exeter, Cabinet Maker. Sept 29 at 3 at Guildhall Tavern.
 Richmond, William, Stokesley, York, Ironmonger. Sept 26 at 3 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesborough.
 Riley, William, Wrexham, Denbigh, Fishmonger. Oct 3 at 1 at Feathers Hotel, Clayton sq, Liverpool. Sherratt, Wrexham.
 Shaw, William Henry, New Brighton, Cheshire, Metal Merchant. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Sheen and Broadhurst, North John st, Liverpool. Harris, Liverpool.
 Shearer, James, Outer lane, Warhouseman. Sept 30 at 12 at offices of Finkett and Leader, St Paul's churchyard.
 Simmons, Levee d, Clifton st, Finsbury, Furniture Dealer. Sept 29 at 3 at offices of Barnett, Palmerston biggs, Old Broad st.
 Simfield, John, Leicester, Joiner. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Wright and Hinks, Bevoir st, Leicester.

Recombe, Edward Richard, St John st, West Smithfield, out of business. Oct 9 at 2 at Guildhall Tavern, Gre-ham st. Barber, Old Jewry
 Smetton, John, Buxton rd, Florist. Oct 10 at 12 at offices of Kisch and Co, Chancery lane
 Smith, John, Gateshead, Durham, Furniture Broker. Oct 1 at 12 at offices of Robson, Town hall, Gateshead-n-Tyne
 Stewart, John Robert, Blackpool, Lancashire, Lecturer. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Church st, Blackpool
 Tabbutt, Walter James, Harrogate, York, Innkeeper. Sept 29 at 11 at offices of Cater, Piece Hall yard, Bradford
 Wady, William, Halford Bridge, Warwick, Farmer. Oct 1 at 3 at White Lion Hotel, High st, Banbury. Pain and Hatwin, Banbury
 Walker, Thomas, Witley Rocks, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Oct 3 at 12 at offices of Clark and Hawley, Stafford st, Longton
 Ward, William, Acreington, Tailor. Oct 7 at 3 at George Hotel, Huddersfield. Ballard, Acreington
 Ward, William Holmes, Highlands, Northill, Bedford, Farmer. Oct 8 at 12 at Swan Hotel, Biggleswade. Mitchell and Webb, Bedford
 Weekes, Thomas Sladen, Strangeways, Manchester, Cook. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Farrar and Hall, Fountain st, Manchester
 Westbury, Thomas William, Huddersfield, Engineer. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Webb, Queen st, Huddersfield
 Whitwell, John, Haywood, Salop, Farmer. Sept 27 at 11 at offices of Backhouse, Whitworth st, Bridgnorth
 Williams, William, Barnley, Lancashire, Boot and Shoe Maker. Oct 3 at 3 at Commercial Inn, Old st, Ashton-under-Lyne. Hancock and Watson, Oldham
 Wilson, William, Alfreth, York, Grocer. Oct 2 at 10.30 at Royal Hotel, Wood st, Wakefield. Lodge, Wakefield
 Winder, Ambrose, Blackpool, Lancaster, Builder. Oct 2 at 3 at Beach Hotel, Blackpool. Storey, Blackpool
 Wright, Benjamin John, and James Clements, Hampton st, Walworth rd, Corn Dealers. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Lindo and Co, King's Arms yard, Moorgate st
 Wright, John Thomas, and Thomas Whitfield, Crook, Durham, Grocers. Oct 2 at 11 at 32, Grainger st West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Haydon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

TUESDAY, Sept. 23, 1879.

Alecock, Mary, Fenton, Stafford, Grocer. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Bishop, Bank chambers, Hanley
 Allaway, George, Marlowes, Hertford, Builder. Oct 10 at 1 at the Law Institution, Chancery lane. Mander
 Alworth, Henry, Longton, Stafford, Grocer. Oct 1 at 11 at the Swan Hotel, Church st, Longton
 Astles, John Westwood, Bradford, York, Schoolmaster. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Ray, Aldermanbury, Bradford
 Aylliffe, John Thomas Banley, Shoupland, Suffolk, Miller. Oct 18 at 11 at offices of Fox, Ipswich st, Stowmarket. Gudgeon
 Baldwin, James, Kelschey, York, Mill Furnisher. Oct 9 at 11 at offices of Wood and Co, Commercial Bank buildings, York
 Ball, George, Goole, York, Postoffice Merchant. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Pease, Banks terrace, Goole. Hind, Goole
 BarncloUGH, Samuel, Bradford, York, Builder. Oct 2 at 3 at the George Hotel, Market st, Bradford, in lieu of the place originally named
 Barrisdale, Thomas, Leicester, Hosiery Manufacturer. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Stone and Co, Welford place, Leicester
 Bibby, Richard, Preston, Joiner. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Cooper, Fox st, Preston
 Bird, John, Onehouse, Suffolk, Basket Maker. Oct 14 at 12 at the Fox Hotel, Stowmarket. Gudgeon
 Bliss, Charles, Watling st, General Shipping Merchant. Oct 16 at 3 at the Guildhall Office house, Gresham st. Sole and Co, Aldermanbury
 Bishop, John, Hythe, Kent, Dealer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Smith, Hythe
 Bott, Edward, Telegraph st, Stock Broker. Oct 17 at 3 at offices of Smart and Co, Cannon st. Gragon, Angel court, Throgmorton st
 Bowden, John, Upper Thames st, Corn Merchant. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Wood and Co, Chopside. Sole and Co, Aldermanbury
 Bowen, John Holliday, Kingston-upon-Hull, Fruit Dealer. Oct 2 at 12 at offices of Walker and Spink, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Bradley, Herbert, Wood st, Corset Manufacturer. Oct 6 at 11 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Carter, Old Jewry chambers
 Brice, Francis Henry, Monckton Hill, Witley, Watchmaker. Oct 6 at 2 at offices of Plummer and Parry, Bristol chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol
 Britton, Joseph Abraham, Houndsditch, Fancy Warehouseman. Oct 3 at 12 at offices of Noon and Clarke, Blomfield st
 Broadhead, Joseph, Normanton, York, Grocer. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Horner, Wood st, Wakefield
 Brown, Joseph, Amberley, Lime Merchant. Oct 9 at 3 at 7, Union st, Ship st, Brighton. Woods and Dempster, Brighton
 Burdin, Isaac, and William Ryford, Knottingly, York, Glass Bottle Manufacturers. Oct 7 at 3 at the Commercial Hotel, Albion st, Leeds. Foster and Raper, Ropergate, Pontefract
 Burgoyne, Susannah, Leominster, Hereford, Grocer. Oct 3 at 4 at offices of Moore, Corn st, Leominster
 Burying, Oliver, Harman st, Hoxton, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Gray, Fin-bury pl, Finsbury
 Burton, Charles, Selby, York, Farmer. Oct 2 at 11 at Lonsborough Arms Hotel, Selby. Wright, Selby
 Calder, Alfred, Claines, Worcester, Farmer. Oct 3 at 2 at offices of Allen and Beauchamp, Sansome pl, Worcester
 Cannon, David McDurdo, Liverpool, Tea Merchant. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Rae and Thompson, Sweeting st, Liverpool
 Carter, John Frederick, Viceroy rd, South Lambeth, Tavern Keeper. Oct 6 at 2 at offices of Nash and Field, Queen st, Queen Victoria st
 Case, James, Warrford court, Dealer in Stocks and Shares. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Lawrence and Co, Old Jewry chambers
 Charlesworth, Henry, Stafford, Baker. Oct 7 at 3 at offices of Morgan, Martin st, Stafford
 Clay, Joseph, Welsh Frankton, Salop, Carter. Oct 9 at 1 at offices of Allen and Barrow, Ellemere
 Cox, Francis Broom, Halberton, Devon, Farmer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Partridge, Sampson st, Tiverton
 Cooper, Samuel, Long Eaton, Derby, Builder. Oct 13 at 3 at offices of Leach, St James's st, Derby

Cooley, Alfred, and Francis Nicholas Kendall, Folkestone, Spirit Merchant. Oct 13 at 3 at Fleur-de-Lis Hotel, Canterbury. Mowll, Dover
 Cotterill, William, Wolverhampton, Grocer. Oct 7 at 2 at offices of Chidley, Queen st, Wolverhampton
 Cowell, Thomas, Gushborough, York, Grocer. Oct 1 at the Traders' Association, High st, Stockton-on-Tees, in lieu of the place originally named
 Davey, Robert, Devizes, Wilt, Furniture Dealer. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Butcher, St John st, Devizes
 Day, William, Bristol, Fishmonger. Oct 6 at 2 at offices of Tricks and Co, City chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol. Clifton and Carter, Bristol
 Deavin, George, Blisnavon, Mon, Chemist. Oct 9 at 1 at offices of Plummer and Parry, Bristol chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol
 Dimmock, William, Linton, Bedford, Straw Hat Manufacturer. Oct 3 at 11 at 12, King st, Luton. Shepherd and Ewen, Luton
 Fearnley, John, Cleckheaton, York, Leather Dealer. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Curry, Cleckheaton
 Field, Frederick William, Fore st, Cripplegate, Straw Plait Manufacturer. Oct 15 at 2.30 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st. Chamberlain, Basinghall st
 Froin, George William, Foot Baldon, Oxford, Farmer. Oct 9 at 11 at offices of Mallam, High st, Oxford
 Gardiner, Charles, Burslem, Stafford, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. Oct 3 at 11 at the Globe Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent. Julian, Burslem
 Gibbs, Thomas, Swindon, Wills, Builder. Sept 29 at Barker's Railway Hotel, New Swindon, in lieu of the place originally named
 Goode, John, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Wright, Gallowtree gate, Leicester
 Goodwin, Edward, Hastings, Dyers. Sept 27 at 11 at offices of Mann, Robertson st, Hastings
 Gray, Oliver, Bures St Mary, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Oct 3 at 1 at the Queen's Head Inn, Bures St Mary. Minford, Suffolk
 Greenhouse, Joseph Edmund, Birmingham, Hook and Eye Manufacturer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Jacques, Temple row, Birmingham
 Grierson, William, Bury, Lancaster, Printer. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Haslam, Market st, Bury
 Grimshaw, Thomas, and William Holt, Barrowford, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturers. Oct 8 at 2 at the Thorn Hotel, Burnley. Robinson and Robinson, Skipton
 Hannan, William, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tailor. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Evans, Booth st, Ashton-under-Lyne
 Harrison, Henry, Skegness, Lincoln, Plumber. Oct 1 at 2 at Hildred's New Hotel, Skegness. Broaden, Lincoln
 H-yter, Edwin Richard William, Maidenhead, Berks, Boat Owner. Oct 7 at 12 at the Ark, New rd, Ray st, Maidenhead
 Healey, William Fearnall, Chester, Printer. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Bywell and Co, Pepper st, Chester
 Herbert, Richard, Lotius-in-Cleveland, York, Builder. Oct 6 at 12 at offices of Jackson and Jackson, Albert rd, Middlesborough
 Heron, Christopher, Morpeth, Northumberland, Draper. Oct 9 at 2 at offices of Bird, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Heya, Ralph, and Robert Fairbrother, Bury, Lancashire, Felt Hat Manufacturers. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Anderson and Donnelly, Garden st, Bury
 Hicks, Joseph, Jun, Highbury park, Boot Maker. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Child, South sq, Gray's inn
 Hill, William, Gamlingay, Cambridge, Farmer. Oct 7 at 2 at the Greyhound Inn, Sandy. Day and Wade-Gery, St Neots
 Hill, William John, Middleborough, Tailor. Oct 4 at 10 at offices of Ward, Albert rd, Middlesborough
 Hilton, Edward, Blackheath, Kent, Director of Joint Stock Companies. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Cooper and Co, George st, Mansion house. Hollans and Co, Mincing lane
 Holden, John, Manchester, Engineer. Oct 14 at 3 at offices of Best, Ridgfield, Manchester
 Holmes, Joseph, and Job Holliday, Gildersome, York, Contractors. Oct 10 at 2 at the Seabrough Hotel, Market place, Dewsbury. Walker and Son, Dewsbury
 Horner, Thomas, Bristol, Fly Proprietor. Oct 3 at 11 at offices of Ward, Albion chambers, Bristol
 Jarman, Richard Henry, Great Grimsby, Boot Maker. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Jorleson and Whiteing, County buildings, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Jones, Thomas, Tredegar, Monmouth, Butcher. Oct 6 at 10 at offices of Browne, Lion st, Abergavenny
 Kaminski, Simon, Birmingham, Dealer in Jewellery. Oct 1 at 10.15 at offices of East, Temple st, Birmingham
 Kelsall, William Lee, Bolton, Lancashire, Tobacconist. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Dutton, Acrefield, Bolton
 Knaaga, Robert, Middlesborough, Yeast Merchant. Oct 2 at 2 at offices of Teale, Albert rd, Middlesborough
 Linton, John, Parton, Cumberland, Accountant. Oct 5 at 3 at offices of McKelvie, Sandhills lane, Whitehaven
 Lloyd, James, Wernagivron, Radnor, Farmer. Oct 7 at 12.30 at the Swan Inn, Knighton. Marston and Sons, Ludlow
 Macindoe, William, Liverpool, Printer. Oct 5 at 2 at offices of Paynter, South Castle st, Liverpool
 Marsden, Charles Frederick, York rd, Leeds, out of business. Oct 3 at 1 at offices of Read, Upper Fountain st, Leeds
 Martin, Christopher, Liverpool, Draper. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Stephens and Danger, Orange court, Castle st, Liverpool
 McLoughlin, James, Bishop Auckland, Durham, Fruit Merchant. Oct 6 at 10 at offices of Proud, Market place, Bishop Auckland
 Miller, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, Joiner. Oct 6 at 2 at offices of Watson and Son, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull
 Morley, John, 3 Lion, Lancashire, Cabinet Maker. Oct 5 at 11 at the Swan Hotel, Bradshawgate, Bolton. Taylor, Bolton
 Moss, Edward, Old Broad st, Gent. Oct 16 at 3 at offices of Abrahams and Roffe, Old Jewry
 Moxley, Harriet Waite, Woodhouse, Leeds, Grocer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Graining, Bank st, Leeds
 Munckton, Henry Edwin, Bristol, Journeyman Harness Maker. Sept 30 at 11 at offices of Morgan, Arch House chambers, John st, Bristol

Nixon, Richard Thomas, Canterbury, Confectioner. Oct 2 at 3 at 38, High st, King'sland. Fenton
 Parfitt, James, Bristol, Dry-gilder. Oct 2 at 13 at offices of Tricks and Co, City chambers, Nicholas st. Clifton and Carter, Bristol
 Pearson, George, Stockport, Cotton Dealer. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of McEwen, Lloyd st, Manchester
 Peel, William, Oldham, Grocer. Oct 13 at 3 at Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Fennel st, Manchester. Whitaker, Oldham
 Potter, Thomas, Blackburn, Boiler Maker. Oct 3 at 3 at St. Lager Hotel, King William st, Blackburn. Brothers, Blackburn
 Potter, William, Chadwell Heath, Essex, Farmer. Oct 3 at 2 at offices of Pedley and Bartlett, Bush lane, Cannon st
 Pys, Robert, Norwich, Plumber. Sept 30 at 3 at offices of Stanley Bank plain, Norwich
 Quarterman, William, High st, Old Brentford, Boot Maker. Oct 4 at 2 at offices of Marchant and Co, Ludgate hill. Russell, Chancery lane
 Recks, Samuel, Winchcombe, Gloucester, Innkeeper. Oct 4 at 10 at White Hart Inn, Winchcombe. Smith, Cheltenham
 Richardson, Robert, K. Rhymocroide, York, Auctioneer. Oct 4 at 11 at Black Bull Hotel, Northallerton. Harrison, Kirbymoorside
 Ringrose, Walter, Epsom rd, Victoria park, Tailor. Sept 30 at 12 at offices of Gregory, Moorcase st
 Robins, Edwin, Newahara, Gloucester, Saddler. Oct 3 at 12 at New Inn Hotel, Northgate st, Gloucester
 Robinson, John, Bristol, Sewing Machine Agent. Oct 6 at 11 at offices of Ward, Albion chambers, Bristol
 Robinson, Robert Fell, Great Grimby, Timber Merchant. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Stephen-on and Mountain, Bethlehem st, Great Grimby
 Shilcock, John Arthur, Chequers yard, Aldgate, Bicycle School Proprietor. Oct 9 at 3 at offices of Bradley, Mark lane
 Shurmer, George Joseph, Newgate-under-Lyme, Tailor. Oct 2 at 3 at offices of Bishop, Bank chambers, Hanley
 Slocumbe, William, Lifascombe, Devon, Cabinet Maker. Oct 3 at 11.30 at offices of Thorne, Canale st, Barnstaple
 Smith, John, Halton, near Leeds, Wheelwright. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Wood, Bank st, Leeds
 Smith, John, Stockton-on-Tees, Confectioner. Oct 2 at 11 at 145 Chesapeake, London. Best, Stockton-on-Tees
 Speight, William, Birkenhead, Chester, Boot and Shoe Dealer. Oct 10 at 3 at Mitre Hotel, Cathedral gates, Manchester. Burton, Manchester
 Spencer, Edward, Leicester, Carpenter. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Loseby and Co, Market place, Leicester
 Stow, Alfred, Bow common lane, Clothier's Assistant. Oct 1 at 3 at offices of Shiers, Burleigh st, Strand
 Street, James, Camberley, Surrey, Plumber. Oct 7 at 11 at 18 The Forebury, Reading. Creed
 Sulston, John Jordan, Piddington, Oxford, Coachbuilder. Oct 3 at 12 at offices of Bickerton, St Michael's chambers, Ship st, Oxford
 Taplin, William James, Leytonstone, Essex, a Deputy Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office. Oct 6 at 2 at offices of Montagu, Bucklebury
 Taylor, Annie Eliza, Liverpool, Tobaccoist. Oct 3 at 3 at offices of Horner, Stafford st, Liverpool
 Taylor, Daniel John, Charlton-upon-Medlock, General Printer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Eltett, King st, Manchester
 Thompson, Alexander, jun, and John Wells, jun, Hulme, Manchester, Cabinet Makers. Oct 10 at 3 at offices of Leigh, Brown st, Manchester
 Walker, Thomas, Nottingham, Builder. Oct 7 at 12 at offices of Brittle, St Peter's chambers, St Peter's gate, Nottingham
 Watson, Charles Stuart, Birkenhead, Joiner. Oct 4 at 11 at offices of Thompson, Hamilton st, Birkenhead
 Watson, David, Birkenhead, General Dealer. Oct 6 at 3 at offices of Thompson, Hamilton st, Birkenhead
 Weeks, Henry, Hastings, Tailor. Sept 27 at 11 at Guildhall Tavern, London. Langham, Hastings
 White, James, Manchester, Brush Maker. Oct 8 at 3 at offices of Simpson and Hocking, Mount st, Albert sq, Manchester

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